Prenties, Professor of Astronomy at

Rutgers College, Writes About the There will be a total eclipse of the moon this evening, the phases of which occur according to the following time schedule adapted from the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac

to Eastern standard time: Moon enters penumbra.... Moon enters shadow. March 10, 8 54 P. M. March 10, 9 58 P. M. Total eclipse begins... Middle of the eclipse. Total eclipse ends... Noon leaves shadow... March 10, 10-30 P. M

Moon leaves penumbes ... March 11, 1:21 A. M. Although a total eclipse of the moon does not compare in importance and spectacular effect with a total eclipse of the sun, it is nevertheless a phenomenon which presents some very curious and characteristic features, and is not entirely



THE MOON IN THE EARTH'S SHADOW.

If to-night is clear, as it promises to be, a alight darkening of the moon's light may be noted shortly after 8 o'clock, due to the faint penumbral shadow; but the eclipse practically begins at 8:54, when a small, black indentation will appear to be made in the southeastern part of the moon's edge. This will gradually increase in size and extent until in the course of an hour the moon will be completely obscured. Thus at 10 o'clock begins the period of totality which will last about an hour and a half, when the eclipse will pass off, the phases being re

In order to get a vivid files of the real nature of this phenomenon we must picture our moon as a globe about 2,163 miles in diameter moving in a ring-shaped path about the earth at a dis tance varying from 200,000 to 250,000 miles plunging with a velocity of more than 2,000 miles an hour into the enormous cone-shaped shadow cast by the earth athwart its path.

This path or orbit of the moon is inclined to the plane of the ccliptle (so called since eclipses occur in it), that wast, level plain, so to say, in which the earth moves about the sun, so that half the time the moon is below the ecliptic and the other half above 1. The moon accordingly passes through this plane of the earth's orbit twice in every six months at two points called the nodes. On the other hand, the earth, under the rays of the sun, casts an immense shadow into space, which of course is always directed away from the sun, and has its axis in the ecliptic. The base of this cone shaped shadow is at the earth, and the apex is 857,000 miles away, or more than 600,000 miles beyond the moon. At the distance of the moon during to-night's eclipse the breadth of the shadow will be about 5,850 miles, or almost three times the diameter of the moon. In the course of a calendar year this shadow sweeps over the line joining the nodes either two or three times at intervals of a little less than six months.

Ordinarily, when this occurs, the moon is somewhere else in its orbit, and there is no

ordinarily, when this occurs, the moon is somewhere clse in its orbit, and there is no eclipse; but if, as happens to-night, when the moon arrives at the node it finds that the shadow is there, too, an eclipse must fike place.

This explains not only the occurrence of an eclipse of the moon, but also why it is there can only be two, or at most three, innar eclipses in a year, and then separated by intervals of six months. As the moon takes two weeks to travel from one node to the other, and the sun does not appear to move much in the mean time, an eclipse of the moon is very often tollowed and preceded by an eclipse of the sun. Thus of the five eclipses occurring this year, two are of the moon and three are of the sun, and the lunar eclipse of March 10 is followed by a solar eclipse. March 25 invisible here, and the lunar eclipse, aix months later, on Sept. 3, is preceded and tollowed by eclipses of the sun, respectively Aug. 20 and Sept. 18.

The nost curious feature of the eclipse to night relates to its color or appearance during totality. This is entirely unpredictable and varies greatly in different eclipses. The moon does not usually disappear from view while entirely within the earth's shadow, but has its face more or less feebly illumined, so that many of its features are still visible. The central portions of the disk appear of a dull copper color, varying from hues described as "deep chocolate red" to pinkish; the edges vary at the same time from purpuish to greenish. The eclipse of Jan. 28, 1888, was unusually bright and beautiful, of a particularly fine color a phakish or cherry red, bordered with "Silvery green." On the other hand, in 1884 the moon entirely disappeared to the naked eye, a most extraordinary occurrence:

These peculiar and uncertain exhibitions of color seem to depend on the lending of the rays

These peculiar and uncertain exhibitions of oldr seem to depend on the lending of the rays of suning the around the earth by our atmosphere. The higher portions of the air refract the sun's rays in such a way as to light up in part the central region of shadow and at the same time exert an absorptive effect on the light, taking out the blue rays and transmitting the red rays producing a result somewhat similar to the raddy samets.

The different degrees of brightness and the changes of his are the to the condition of the atmosphere around that parties of the earth which would appear as the earth's rim to an observer on the moon.

atmosphere around that partion of the earth which would appear as the earth's rim to an observer on the moon.

As the eclipse to hight takes place when the moon is ear the celestal equator and is central at midnight in longitude 52° west of treenwich it follows from this theory that its character will depend on the weather along that strip of the earth which is on the meridian circle 80° east and west of this longitude; t.c., along the strip containing Sweden. Austria, Greece, middle and eastern Africa on the one side, and the Pacific theen between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands on the other. If meteorological stations were established all over the globe, from which "indications" could be received from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance, we might be able to predict the principal features of to-night's eclipse. All that can be said is, if the sky above this territory on the earth's "tim," as seen from the moon, is clear and destrute of dust particles and appears and appears will be transmitted through it readily, and a "bright eclipse" will "be seen. On the other hand, should the weather then be stormy and clouds fill the air, a dark eclipse might be the result, even so dark that the moon would become invisible.

visible.

This is the generally accepted explanation. There seems to be however, some appearances which are not fully accounted for by refraction of light alone and to explain them what might be called the "luminous paint" theory is brought torward. This curious explanation seems to have been originally propounded by Prof. Filipanti of Hologna. His views may be briefly quoted as follows:

1. Many opaque bodies, perhaps all, after having been exposed a long time to a strong light and having been, so to speak, saturated with it, keep for some time a sort of phosphorsecure. This phenomenon is especially seen in

escence. This phenomenon is especially seen in autishate of barium and in the better known "luminous paint."

2. The muon remains exposed to the sun's light and heat for fitteen consecutive days, unprotected by any armosphere, and must become intensity heated. The massage from extreme host to extreme cold ordinarily takes place in fitteen days, but during ecipses in about an hour.

3. The reddish color of the moon has not the gradations of that which should be produced by light shining through different layers of the earth's atmosphere, and must, therefore, be due in whole or part to some other cause.

4. The whitish illumination occupies the circumference and the reddish color the centre; the former, the pale illumination, produced probably by refraction alone, follows immediately the beginning and extension of the obsciration; but the red color does not show itself distinctly until several minutes later, although the light from the earth to the moon arrived in less tean two seconds of time; therefore it cannot be due to refraction alone, but must be due to some physical change in the surface of the lumar rocks—a physical change which must be very similar to phosphurescence.

This theory may not be true; it certainly is

to support the control of the control of the control of the curious in the curious in the curious in the curious in the curious interesting, and furnishes a working hypothesis under which to view the chenomena hypothesis under which the chenomena hypothesis under which the chenomena hypothesis under the chenomena hypo

8400,000 for Riverside Park.

There was a public hearing in the Mayor's office yesterday on Assemblyman Lawson's bill providing for the completion of Riverside Park and Drive, which is an amendment on the bill passed last year authorizing the expenditure of \$750,000, at the rate of \$200,000 a year, for the \$750.000, at the rate of \$200.000 a year, for the work. The amount anthorized last rear was not spent, as the Beard of Estimate appropriated \$149.000 out of the \$1.000,000 appropriation for parks. The object of the amendment is to make available the \$200.000 which might have been used last year in addition to the \$200.000 for this year. Haif of the total would be used to hold a retaining wall from Ninety-sixth sirrest to 19th street, and the other half for laying out walks in the bark. Assemblyman Lawson, Cyrus Clark, and S. G. Hayne appeared in favor of the bill and no one in opposition. The Mayor approved it.

THE NEW PARK BOARD.

Report of the Landscape Architect on the The manner in which the Park Department is being administered under the new Board and being brought back again to the principles out lined by its founders will be best understood by the new record in connection with the Harlem Speedway. One of the first acts of the new Board was to submit the work to the criticism of the landscape architect and to direct him to Phenomenon for The Sun Henders. report. Mr. Vaux's report, dated Feb. 26, was

C. De F. Burns, Esq., Secretary D. P. P. Sin. As directed in yours of the 23st, I have ex smined the plans of the Harlem River Driveway with the engineer in charge, and submit with this a report he has prepared at my request on the progress and present condition of the work.

The new road for approach to the driveway connects directly with 155th street as a Edge-combe road. The junction lines with these thoroughfares, at present shown on the plans, do not seem to me well calculated to give a satisfactory effect. I think, therefore, that : study for some improvement at this important point should be prepared for the consideration of the Board. I also wish to draw the attention of the Board to an unsettled matter in regard to the arrangement of the casterly sidewalk platform around the High Bridge

catterly sidewalk platform around the High Bridge plet.

In my judgment the sidewalk on the east side of the driveway should be made twenty five feet in width, except where special circumstances provent, in order to give proper accommodations to the public on foot, who will be sure to seek the river bank, and to allow sufficient since for the pasting of shade tree. I finisk, therefore, that a plan should be drawn for the consideration of the shoard, including a sidewalk of the above-mentioned character as a part of the zerial design, with such other changes as further studying enable me to suggest.

The plans as they now skist will, I think, require modifications which affect both sidewalks, and it therefore suggest that the cutting and the filling be so limited that they will not interfere with the settlement of the above mentioned questions of design. Respectfully.

Landscape Architect b. P. F. Approved and filed Feb. 37, 1905.

This was duly "approved" on Feb. 27, and the

Approved and filed Feb. 27, 1893.

Approved and filed Feb. 27, 1893.

This was duly "approved" on Feb. 27, and the landscape architect was directed through President King to continue his studies and to develop his plans for revision. The plan adopted by the former Board, allowing the east sidewalk along the river to be only twenty feet in width, would not allow tree planting, and that side of the park way would have been perfectly barren. President King said yesterday, being questioned about the work:

"The triveway is now wholly in charge of the Office of Plesign, presided over by the landscape architect, just like any other work committed to the Park Department. Plans of revision are being perfected, and, I expect, will be laid before the Board before very long. I can say freely that it is the desire of the Park Board to establish firmly in the department the very highest standards of art and of sound administration."

In regard to the recent resolution inviting Mr. Olinsted, Mr. Stilles, editor of direction inviting Mr. Olinsted, Mr. King also had this to say: "To prevent any misunderstanding of the nurpose of that resolution. I can say that the Board had no intention to interfere with the authority or the responsibility of the Office of Design. It was rather to be an Advisory Committee to the Board, invited for consultation after the plans rather to be an Advisory Committee to the Board, invited for consultation after the plans preparen by the landscape architect had been submitted. That was all there was of it."

PUBLIC OFFICERS ALARMED.

Discharged Small-pox Patient Caused Fear in the Criminal Courts Building.

Some of the officials in the new Criminal Courts building were greatly exercised yesterday over the visit there of a man just recovered from small-pox. He was Ernest Bradby, a mulatto, of 408 West Thirty-ninth street, and he had been discharged from North Brother Island in the morning.

He went to the building to file his discharge papers at the office of the Health Board. An elevator boy, noticing his pitted face, put him off the elevator at the first floor, and he had to nount the remaining flights. None of the elevator boys would take him down again. After he had left the building small-pox was the one topic of conversation. Coroner O'Meagher thought the going about of Bradby "very dangerous to the community." He also thought it an outrageous thing that he should have been allowed to visit the building. Others spoke in like terms, and thought the Health Board should not be permitted to remain in its present

should not be permitted to remain in its present quarters.

Dr. Benedict, in charge of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, said that Bradby had been discharged from the Reception Hospital as cured of small-pox, and that there was not the slightest danger of any one catching the disease from him. He told in detail of the precautions taken, even to the baking and lumigation of a discharged patient's clothing, and langhed at the suggestion that any one would be let out when there was the slightest chance of infection.

A SUIT BY SENATOR REYNOLDS.

Justice Gaynor Gives an Opinion on Certain Uses of the Word "Buncoing."

While the passage of a bill for the depression of the railroad tracks in Atlantic avenue, in Brooklyn, was pending at Albany last year, ex-Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford, who was interested in the measure, sent this telegram to Senator W. H. Reynolds:

The telegram found its way into the papers, and resulted in a suit by Senator Reynolds against Mr. Blackford for \$100,000 damages, Mr. Blackford demurred to the complaint on the ground that the "buncoing" remark did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Justice Chapnor has overruled the demurrer, in this suprise.

morrer in this opinion:

"The words used are easily capable of being construed as imputing to the plaintiff as a member of the Legislature that he was not acting in good faith to the defendant and the public, but that he was duping or deceiving them by covertly and actually opposing a bill which had been introduced in the public interest, and which he had promised and was pretending to further. Such conduct on the part of a legislator would be very dishonorable, and, therefore, a writing falsely attributing it to him would be a libel per se.

"That the defamatory suggestion is conveyed in the form of a question does not rave it from being libellous. The question conveys the meaning that the plaintiff was making the defendant and his constituents generally victims of his duplicity, and thus victimizing them, which is a recognized meaning of 'to bunco.' (See Century Dictionary.)"

The suit will now be pushed to trial as rapidly as possible. "The words used are easily capable of being

BROOKLYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS President Lewis Suggests a Plan to Lessen the Number of Them.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company appeared before the road Committee of the Aldermen on Friday night and made many suggestions in reference to the plans for running the cars with more Among them was this: accidents are to children and could be prevented if you would pass an ordinance prohibiting them from playing on the streets and keeping them ing in front of cars with their hands up, waiting ing in front of cars with their hands up, waiting until the cars are almost upon them. Then they jump out of the way at the last moment.

"This seems a radical thing and as if the railroads wanted to monopolize the streets. This is not our object. I think it is a most reasonable thing, I don't think the Police Department does enough in detailing policemen at corners where children are in the habit of crossing to and from school. You ought to do all you can to prevent accidents by having policemen at these places. They could be taken off streets they patrol in the morning, where they are not needed and assigned to this duty."

Alderman Leach-Hahouid think the railroad companies might furnish the men.

Mr. Low's I don't. What do we pay taxes for? We pay \$200,000 a year. It is not an extravagant thing we ask.

HIT BY AN ANGRY HUSBAND.

Joseph B. Harris Attacked Policeman Tunhy in the Presence of His Fellow Officers The suspension of Policeman Michael W. Tuoby of the Fulton street station in Brooklyn on Friday night by Acting Captain Miles O'Reilly was marked by a highly sensational incident. Joseph B. Harris of 63 Middagh street and his wife called at the station for the purpose of making a complaint against Tuchy, who, as Mrs. Harsis alleged, had called at her house and insulted her. As soon as Tuchy had made his ap pearance and before he had taken his place in the line for identification among the other men

the line for identification among the other members of the command. Harris rushed forward and attacked him furiously, getting in several wicked blows before he was overpowered.

Mrs. Harris at once identified Tuohy as the man who had insuited her. Tuohy was then told to surrender his shield, and as soon as he had done so. Harris dropped on his knees and oxolaimed: "I will have your life if I have to wait ten years to do it."

Tuohy's case will come up for trial before Commissioner Welles in a lew days. Tuohy called at the Adams Street Police Court yesterday and applied for a warrant for Harris's arrest, but he did upt get it.

Good

true from the very nature of the hu- every person needs to take a good man body. The blood is the circula- spring medicine. This is because the ting fluid which carries nourishment blood has become loaded with impurito all the organs. The quality of the ties which must be expelled if good blood determines the degree of health health is desired. Now it is well in which the system will be found, known that Hood's Sarsaparilla, being Good blood means

Strong Nerves,

good digestion, robust health. On the nerve, organ and tissue. It creates

A Good Appetite true nerve tonic and strength builder. | W. H. AREHART, Albion, Indiana.

the best blood purifler, is the standard

Spring Medicine.

"My daughter had acrofula of the contrary, impure blood must neces-surily cause disease, because when the blood cannot furnish the life-giving ter for a short time, only to be worse qualities needed, the physical powers than before. At times her need would must begin to fail. The best way to be covered with a perfect mans of scabe have good blood is to take Hood's Sar- and running sores. We were alarmed saparilla, because this medicine pos- for fear she would be blind, her eyenesses exactly those qualities which en- sight being affected. We had to keep able the blood to carry health to every her in a dark room. Soon after we began to give Hood's Sarsaparilla, her

Eyes Began to Improve

and enables the digestive organs to do so that she could bear light. Then she their work properly. In this way it rapidly gained in every respect. The gives strength. It expels all impurities sores began to dry up, and now have from the blood and makes it rich, pure all healed. She is 15 years of age and and healthy. In this way it wards off in perfect health. I am unable to find threatened attacks of disease and keeps words strong enough to fully express the whole system in a healthy condi- my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla tion. It is thus the great blood purifier for this wonderful cure of my daughter."

Sure HOOD'S And Only Hood's Sarsaparilla

MIDWIFE SCHOIT ARRESTED AGAIN Accused of Causing the Beath of Mary

Ryan by a Criminal Operation. Mary Ryan, aged 24, of 516 East Fifteenth street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital early yesterday morning from the effects of a criminal operation, which, the dying girl declared, was performed by Mrs. Lena Schott, a midwife of 233 East Seventy-seventh street, on Feb. 28. Dr. J. Les Morrell of 67 East Seventy-ninth street was arrested as an accomplice, but was released by Coroner Dobbs on his own recognizance, as he proved to the satisfaction of the

oroner that the girl's real condition had been

con caled from him and that he had prescribed About midnight Max Schott, the 15-year-old son of Mrs. Schott, told Policeman Lynch that

woman was dying in his mother's house and
that c wanted an ambulance called. Lynch
visited the house, where he found a pretty,
dark-haired woman, who was evidently very fill.
He called an ambulance from the Presbyterian
Hospital. The surgeon advised that the woman
he questioned before being taken to the hospital.
The girl told the policeman that her name was
Nelle Monahan of 508 East Sixteenth street,
and that she paid Mrs. Schott \$30 to perform an
operation. Dr. Morrell had treated her also.
Policeman Lynch arrested Max Schott and
his father. After an examination by Sergeant
Casey of the East Sixty-seventh street police
station the boy was released. Detective Gordon
followed him home. When the boy's mother
joined him she was arrested and taken to the
bedside of the dying girl in the hospital. At
sight of the prisoner the girl aroused herself and
said:
"Yes that is her." on of Mrs. Schott, told Policeman Lynch that

sight of the prisoner the girl aroused herself and said;
"Yes, that is her."
Mrs. Schott protested, and tried to get the girl to admit that she was sick when she came to the house. Her only answer, as she raised her head and pointed her finger at Mrs. Schott, was:
"You killed me."
Mrs. Schott and Dr. Morrell were brought before Coroner Dobbsycsterday afternoon. Mrs. Schott was committed to the Tomis to await the result of the inquest to be held on next Thursday. She is 42 years of age, and has been a midwife seventeen years. She was arrested a year ago on a similar complaint, but was discharged for lack of testimony.

At 516 East Fifteenth street a Mrs. Grevos keeps a boarding house for young girls. She said that no girl named Ryan was ever one of her boarders. That name and address were given to the nolice by Mrs. Schott as the correct name and address so the dead girl.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE PARK. Suicide of Siegfried Freudenthal, Member of a Waverley Place Clothing Firm.

of a waverley Place Clothing Firm.

New York, April 24, '94.

How, W. H. Reynolds, Sensite, Adking, and the hermitian exhibitions of the inending of the rays becart by our atmosphere, of the air refract the sun's of the air refract the sun's like the the sun's committed the sun's control of the air refract the sun's committed the sun's control of the air refract the sun's committed t himself. Park Policeman Shea found him lying in front of the bridge opposite the Seventy. fourth street entrance, with a 32-calibre re volver in his right hand. Freudenthal lived with his mother-in-iaw at 112 East Eighty-eighth street. His wife was at once notified. She hurried to the Presbyterian Hospital and was with him when he died, about 10 o'clock. Among the articles found in his pockets were a card bearing his address, a gold watch, with his wife's picture on the inside of the case, two scarf pins, three receipts from Mt. Nebo Lodge, F. and A. M., and a tax bill for the building at 21 Waverley piace, valued at \$10,000. There was also a piece of a postal card on which was printed an announcement of the failure of the lirm of Stern & Co. of 687 and 689 Broadway, and the statement that Louis Stern, head of the firm, had committed suicide by throwing himself into the reservoir on Oct. 24, 1894.

Freudenthal had no children. His father-inlaw, Solomon Brodek, of Brodek & Co., died six months ago. Previous to Bradek's death, Freudenthal lived at 645 Madison avenue, but after that event he went to live with his wife's mother. Freudenthal left home, according to his custom, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He went directly to the Park and shot himself. No reason can be given by his friends for his committing suicide. with his mother-in-law at 112 East Eighty-

THEY MAKE COUNTER CHARGES. Mrs. Herbert I., Smith Sues Her Husband

for Divorce-His Defence, Cross charges of infidelity are made in ar action brought by Fannie B. Smith in the Court of Common Pleas against Herbert L. Smith. who for several years lived at Newark and did business in this city. Lawyer Graham Mc-Adam is one of the co-respondents named by the

Adam is one of the co-respondents named by the husband.

The Smith marriage took place on Oct. 18, 1870. McAdam became acquainted with the family in 1800, and the husband charges that his wife's improper conduct began in 1801 at 79. Parkhurst avenue. Newark, where the Smiths and McAdam both lived. Mrs. Smith says that she has lived in this house a deserted woman since 1802, and that since January. 1804, her husband has been living in this city with a woman who passes as Marion Smith. Plaintiff averred that her husband has been making about \$10,000 a year. Smith says that he has only a fourth of that amount as an income, and is \$2,000 in debt. Judge Giegerich directed him to pay the plaintiff \$7 a week and a counsel fee of \$100. Judge McAdam has granted an absolute Judge McAdam has granted an absolute vorce to Albert E. Royall from Grace J.

BURGLARS IN WHITE PLAINS.

and a Drug Store. WHITE PLAINS, March 9 .- The railroad sta-

tion of the New York and Harlem Railroad was entered by burglars some time during last night and several dollars were stolen from the money drawers of the company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The thieves smashed a pane of glass in the door and threw back the latch. They tried to force the ticket case on the wall, but were unsuccessful.

The robbers next visited Sniffin's grocery store and stole a small amount of money.

On Thursday night the drug store of J. Dimmork was entered and a hospital box with a few dollars in it was taken away.

The thieves disappeared without leaving a clue to their identity. It is supposed that they are the ones who broke into the railroad station at Chauncey on Thursday night.

A cocon with rich chocolate flavor, retaining all the matritious and fat-producing properties, set not distressing to the most delicate, can be produced. Proven in

REMOLDI STEPS OUT.

The Internal War at the Hotel Jefferson Ends in Mr. Chatfield's Favor. The strife which has been raging in the Hotel

Jefferson, in East Fifteenth street, for the past seven months, during the course of which ther. have been numerous lawsuits and much bickering between the proprietor, John Chatfield, and Joseph Remoldi, the caterer, who ran the restaurant end of the business, has been settled by the abdication of Remoldi. While talking over his troubles one day last week with one of the hotel employees he said he was tired of the fray, and his desire for peace led him to make an offer to sell his interest in the restaurant lease. A bargain was made on the spot, and clinched by the payment of a part of the purchase price. By his agreement, Caterer Remoldi was to serve his last meal at 6 o'clock last evening, but as the gas in the restaurant was cut off by the gas company on the day previous because, it is al-leged, itemoidi owed a large bill, he decided to leave twenty-four hours in advance of the schedule time. So he packed up his household goods and betook himself to Hoboken on Friday night.

goods and betook himself to Hoboken on Friday night.

In one of the lawsuits which Mr. Chatfield lost, Judge Truax of the Supreme Court said:

"It is unnecessary for me to determine whether the plaintiff did or did not furnish good food. I can well imagine that a cockroach in a clear green turtle soup would be worse than a fly in the ointment of an apothecary, and that feathers, while not out of place on a bird, are altogether out of place on a bird, are altogether out of place on a bluedshala nadir about 18 but dishes so garnished were not served to the defendant, and while persons to whom they were served were in my opinion, fully justified in not eating them, the defendant was not justified in attempting to oust the plaintiff from that of which he was in rightful possession."

tifl from that of which he was in rightful possession."

Remoldi had a five years' lease of the restaurant, for which he served meals to Proprietor
Chatfield's family and the servants of the hotel.
Since last September, when Mr. Chatfield first
started the war against him, there have been
nine lawsuits, and Remoldi was victorious in all
except one, which is now pending in the Court
of Common Pleas. Mr. Chatfield contended all
along that the kitchen in charge of Remoldi
was flithy; that cockrosches roamed about at
will, being served coessionally with the food,
and that some of the patrons of the restaurant
were young and giddy, while the ovsters and
butter were full of years.

In support of his statements he showed a
crowd of reporters last evening through the
rooms used until Friday night by his late antagonist, and which had been undisturbed in
the mean time. Proprietor Chatfield says that
his fight with Remoldi has cost him \$15,000,
and he is not sorry it is over. He alleges that
Remoldi left a large number of bills unsettled.

NEWSWOMAN'S POCKET PICKED.

osing \$200 Doesn't Cost Mrs. Corcor

Mrs. Corcoran is in hard luck. Not since she egan selling papers at the foot of the bridge side stairs, where her stand has been ever since has she encountered such hard luck as overtook her yesterday. Somebody has stolen \$200 from When she went around into Frankfort street yesterday afternoon the \$200 was in a wad in her side pocket. Now it always takes Mrs. Corcoran herself the better part of ten

Mrs. Corcoran herself the better part of ten minutes to find her way into that cockei, and she doesn't see how anybody else could have got in there without her knowing it, yet the fact remains that when she came out of Frankfort street, having completed the purchase of her papers, the \$200 was gone. She suspects that there may be some among the newaboys of the vicinity who are not strictly honest.

When the news of the loss spread in Park row there was much excitement smoog the other paper sellers, and Mrs. Corcoran's fellow newawomen came to condole with her. She other paper sellers, and ms. Corcoran's fellow newawomen came to condole with her. She didn't take the condolences in very good part, and, in fact, intimated in plain terms that her loss was her own business, and as such should be left to her. She even went so far, when Monk l'hinney, the newsboy, asked her politely about it, to clump him over the head with great force.

"I't's lost, and there's all there is to it," was

about it, to clump him over the head with great force.

"It's lost, and there's all there is to it," was her stock reply to questions. "Ain't it had enough to lose the money widout ben' boddered to death with questions?"

If Park row rumor is to be believed Mrs. Corcoran is by no means impoverished by her loss. She is credited with being worth \$2,000, most of her money being invested in tenement property. It is known that she has had a good business in paper selling for twenty years. When she married she set her husband at the same work, and as fast as the children came they were brought up to sell papers. There are four of them and the husband now in Mrs. Corcoran's employ, she being the head of the firm. She denies that she is rich, but those who know her hold the belief expressed by Annie, who sells papers in front of The Sun building.

"Mrs. Corcoran's says Annie. "What's \$200 to her? Why, she's got money to burn and tenement houses till you can't rest. Sure, she's the millionaire of the row. If I had her money I wouldn't do a thing but build a house on Fit' avence an' go into sassicty."

THE ISHAMS' TROUBLES.

They Drive a Servant Crazy-Mrs. Isham So Far Ahead in the Legal Fight, Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has denied the motion of Henry Hay-

ward Isham for a stay of judgment in his suit for absolute divorce against Juliet Calnoun Isham, which was recently decided against him. On Thursday counsel for Mrs. Isham will move for entrance judgment, and counsel for Mr. Isham will try to have the case retried on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Bridget Collinan, To years old, has become insane over her connection with the squaboles of the Ishams. She was removed to the Flathush asylum from her home at 110 Rodney street. She was a servant at the Islam asummer home at Shelter Island, and appeared as a witness for Mrs. Islam at the recent trial of the divorce suit, giving important testimony for her mistress. She was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Gen. Tracy, and it is believed that her apprehension that she might be again subjected to the trying ordeal drove her crazy. When she learned on Friday night that there was a prospect of a second trial, she tore her clothes into shreds and was with difficulty prevented from jumping out of a window. He rayed about the Islam trouble all the way to the asylum. Isham, which was recently decided against him

Auction Sale of Postage Stamps,

A sale of postage stamps was held at 183 Broadway yesterday afternoon, when the collecion of the late A. G. Hull of Saratoga was sold. tion of the late A. O. Hull of caratogs was some.
The sale realized \$8,000, and the highest prices
paid for single stamps were as follows: Five
cents, St. Louis, 1845, die A. \$100; five cents,
St. Louis, 1845, die B. \$100; fifteen cents.
United States, 1866, picture inverted, \$125;
twenty-four cents, United States, 1866, picture
inverted, \$112, and \$20 State Department, sheet
of tan. \$310.

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL. Do

IT SATISFIES NORODY, AND MAY BE LAID ON THE SHELF.

Dr. Miquel on the Tax Bills-A Month's Celebration of Bismarck's Birthday Em-peror William Will Probably Buy a Cas-tic in Venice for the Use of Ris Mother, BERLIN, March 9. The committee on the Anti-Socialist bill is near the end of its labors. Its work has satisfied nobody. The bill is so de-fined that even within the committee a proposed looking to the withdrawal of the measure is

that

John H.

is the

Facial

Soap

Skin,

for the

BOSTON.

inventor

The Tageblaft says that the Radical deputy Lenzmann has prepared a motion calculated to shunt the bill at the second reading, and that this motion is likely to find favor with the com-mittee. Should the motion be adopted the Government would probably drop the measure. There is no doubt that the bill has been re-

garded by the Deputies recently as something of a bore. In the lobbles the interest in the fate of the successive clauses has wanted so rapidly that few persons now take the trouble to surmise just what the outcome in committee will be or in what spirit the Government would accept a defeat in the plenary sitting of the Reichstag. Political interest has been centred mainly this week upon the programme of the Prussian Council of State. The Council's programme overs five days, exclusive of Tuesday, the day of the formal opening. The discussions will be devoted to agricultural and cognate questions. The proposals for State monopolies of the trade cereals and alchol, for the better protection of the beet-root sugar industry, for the regulation of the currency and for the cuntrol of rural emigration will be the chief topics. In his Preisinnize Zeitung Eugen Richter, the Radical leader, says that the council has been called, not to encourage the Agrarian aspirations, but to squeich them with gentleness and firmness. The Agrarian leaders, who have been very suspicious of the Emperor since he disappointed them at the Brandenburg Diet dinner, are chafing under the reports that they are to be humil-isted again. Herr von Ploatz, President of the Farmers' League, said in a speech at Magdeburg this week: "We certainly were led to believe that the

Government would change its policy and do everything to aid the suffering farmers of the empire. Since Dr. von Boetticher, as the Gov. ernment's spokesman, stood before the Reichstag and glorified Count von Caprivi's commer-cial policy our eyes have been opened. We know now where the Government stands. We know that if no change be made we must help ourselves. The meeting of the Council of State

ourselves. The meeting of the Council of State promises us little or nothing, for, when we consider the political tendencies of the majority of that body, even the most sanguine among us cannot expect any kood results.

Here you Ploetz's unfavorable view of the Council of State is due to the fact that the twenty-eignt experts summoned to assist in its councils and debates do not include all the most conspicuous agrarian agitators. The agrarians had expected to control the expert testimony completely, and were amazed and disgusted upon learning that the other side would be heard too.

In conversation with the United Descent

completely, and were smazed and disgusted upon learning that the other side would be heard too.

In conversation with the United Press correspondent this week, Ir. Miquel, Minister of Finance, discussed the prospect of the financial plan now hefore the Receistag. After remarking that he would not give an interview, but merely express his views of the situation, the Finance Minister said:

"I am atraid the Tobacco Tax bill will not pass because the Centre is again doubtful. Some confusion hasarisen in the ranks of the coalesced Government supporters, owing to the interpretation given to the Emperor's words at the dinner of the Bradenburg Diet. The Emperor did not littend at that time to convey the idea that the rejection of Count Kanitz's grain monopoly was a foregone conclusion. On the experts and Count kanitz's proposal possible and practicable; that is, in case it does not favor one class at the expense of others. The Emperor's utterances at the Council of State will show the farmers that he is deeply in earnest in his desire to help them. The press comments on the situation certainly have been rather unfair. Above everything the Emperor means to be just to all classes of his subjects.
"If the Tobacco Tax bill be defeated, a beer tax bill will be introduced, despits the protest of Bavaria, as another means of oblating revenue, A new bill for the taxation of spaitmos liquors is before the Federal Council. This bill tends to fix a limit for the great distilleries, while it will strengthen the middlesized and small distilleries. It will increase the expert of spirituous liquors from Germany, and thus lay part of the tax burden on foreign consumers. "As to the Government's general policy, Dr. Miquel remarked:

"It is a mistake to call the Ministerial course."

"It is a mistake to call the Ministerial course a zigzag one. The Emperor and his Ministers are quite clear as to the policy they are following. The course is steady, although the Government's intentions are misrepresented in such a manner as to confuse outsiders."

Herr Pflueger, who has charge of the students' Bismarck demonstration in Friedrichsruh, returned from the Saxon Forest yesterday. The Frince invited the students' committee to take luncheon with him, and was in high spirits throughout the meal. He looked strong and vigorous, stood erect, and was hearty in his manner. His face bad grown much fuller in the last month and the wrinkles are less noticeable. His only apparent aliment was a face ache, which he tried to keep down by constantly rubbing his law. His told the students that the process of chewing hard food still relevel the It is a mistake to call the Ministerial course

bing his jaw. He told the students that the process of chewing hard food still relieved the para.

He spoke vividity of his old university days. He reclined in his big chair, lighted his long pipe, and as he talked seemed to enjoy himself with the rest of youth. He are and drank heartily. He expressed the fear that he would not be able to do justice to all the speeches and addresses intended for him, but he would flot the best he could.

The birthday programme at Friedrichsruh has now been lengthened by these engagements: April 18, reception of the Union of German Engineers; April 19, Farmers' League demonstration and women's day; May 19, excursion of Silesians; May 23, excursion of Leipsic societies; May 26, reception of 5,000 Holsteiners. Among the Russian cities that will send birthday deputations are St. Petersburg, Moscow, Reval, Riga, Baku, Lodz, and Odessa.

Emperor William is negotiating for the purchase of the famous Palazza Rizzonoro in Venice, owned at present by the son of the pate Browning. He will present the use of the pate to his mother, the Empress Frederick, for life, and will visit her there for a week or two every year. He was charmed with Venice when he visited the town last apring, and has been anxious ever since to buy a place there for the limperial family.

PAY FOR "DESTITUTE" CHILDREN

Long Island City Charged for the Support of Some Whose Parents Have Money.

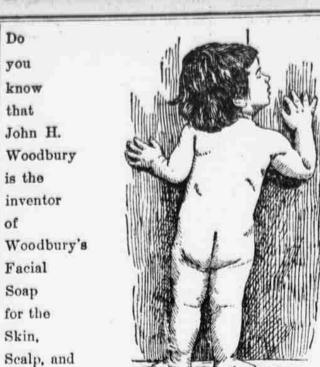
An investigation into St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children in Steinway, Long island City, has revealed the fact that Long Island City is paying for the care of children who are sent to the Home from distant parts, or whose parents are able to pay or to furnish homes. It was found that seventeen children were committed by the County Judge and charged to the city, and that there are fifteen children for whom the city pays whose parents reside in Fennsylvania, and New Jersey, and who never lived in Long Island City. Six children were found who are boarding at the city's expense who are visited almost weekly by their parents, who usually bring flowers and fruit, worth from S2 to \$4, each visit. Mayor Sanford of Long Island City proposes to take steps to prevent a continuance of this practice.

FLATBUSH AVENUE EXTENSION. Fulton Street Merchants Opposed to the

Most of the merchants on Fulton street between Flatbush avenue and the City Hall, Brooklyn, are opposed to the extension of the former thoroughfare to the bridge. Yesterday they thoroughtare to the bridge. Yesterday they had a conference, and organized to fight the project. They claimed that other and less expensive means can be adopted to relieve Fulton street from the inconvenience caused by the pressure of traffic in that direction. This committee has been appointed to take active measures to defeat the scheme: A. Abrahams, Herman Liebmann, Henry Mumford, John Duane, and J. W. Stoddard.

The Plight of a Missionary's Descried Wife, Elizabeth Gibbs, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Gibbs, who disappeared a couple of cars ago while in charge of a mission in Brooklyn, turned up yesterday at the Charities De-partment in that city sick and penniless, and was sent to the Flathush Hospital. Missionary Gibbs is said to have been accompanied in his flight by a Brooklyn withow, who had just re-caived the money on her husband's life insur-sance policy. No trace of Gibbs has since been found.

ETHESDA. AMERICA'S FAVORITE WATER.
THE HON. GEORGE R. DAVIM.
Birector-General World's Pairi.
"I regard BEIM INDA WATER
the best in the market."
For sale by Acker, Merrail & Condit, Park
a Tilford, and all grocers and draggists.



Who is it? Cures Pim ples, Eczema,

Blemishes. Complexion? John H. Woodbury, Dermatological Institute, 127 W. 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Largest establishment in the world for the treatment of Skin Scalp, Nervous, and Blood Diseases. The most skilful physicians and finest electrical machines and appliances.

SEND STAMP FOR 132-PAGE BOOK ON DERMATOLOGY.

CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA.

TRAMPS ASSUME CONTROL. They Selze a Hall Mill in lows and a Train in Delaware.

BOONE, Ia., March 9.-Fifteen tramps took possession of a rail mill near here, and in the attempt to dispossess them the police killed one, mortally shot a second, maimed a third, and arrested the remaining twelve. The man killed was James Freeman, silas Riley. The injured are: Tim Lanman, shot in breast, will die: unknown tramp, shot through right arm. Just before daybreak this morning the police were informed that the tramps had taken possession of the mill and were raising a disturbance. They went to the scene and were resisted by the tramps. Then the police opened fire with their revolvers. WILMINGTON, Del., March 9, The Phila

Wilmington, Del., March 9.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore fast freight train, which left Baltimore last night at 8 o'clock for Philadelphia, was boarded by fifty tramps at Bay View Junction. For more than two hours they had possession of the train, and conductor Riley and his crew of trainmen were powerless. Many of the tramps had revolvers, and all were armed with knives or clubs.

One brakeman was caught on top of a car and beaten. In the fight his lamp was broken and the tramps then attempted to force him from the car. He managed to escape, and took refuge on the engine. At Chase station all the trainmen were driven from the tops of the cars, and it was expected that an attack would be made on the engine. But after the traings had secured possession of the train they began quarrelling among themselves, and during one of their flights a man was thrown from the train.

or their fights a man was thrown from the train.

Conductor Riley telegraphed to Wilmington for assistance, and when the train reached here about fifty policemer, were in waiting. As soon as the train was brought to a stop the trainsy jumped from the cars and started to run across the fields. The heavy fog prevented the officers from capturing many of the men, but after a running fight, in which several shots were fired, the officers succeeded in capturing eleven of the the officers succeeded in capturing cleven of the gang. Nearly half of the gang left the train at Newbort, Del. the first station below Wilmington. Eight of the prisoners were fined and sent of jall for thirty days this morning; the other three were discharged by Justice Sasse.

FIRE IN RIDGEWOOD

Three Buildings Burned-The Village fire Apparatus a Babcock Extinguisher. RIDGEWOOD, N. J., March 9.-The people of Ridgewood had another warning this morning in a fire, thought to be incendiary, that swept away three buildings. The village was saved only by the absence of a gale. Had the fire or curred three hours later the results would have been disastrous. It started in the heart of the

been disastrous. It started in the heart of the village in the carriage house of Mr. Clark, and soon was communicated to those of Dr. W. L. Vroom and Mr. Haisey adjoining.

The Haisey residence was in danger, but a free covering of drenched blankets on the side exposed to the flames saved it. Mr. Clark was unable to save anything. A valuable pony on Alderney cow, and alot of chickens were burned. Hidgewood is deficient in fire apparatus, the outfit being one Babcock extinguisher. The last previous blaze ate up eight buildings and subsided only because of lack of material to feed upon, highways bounding the track on which the burned buildings stood.

Hadson as a Cotton Centre.

Hunson, N. Y., March 9. - This city is fast as suming title to a cotton centre of considerable magnitude. Forty cars loaded with cotton are now on the Central Hudson tracks, and another now on the Central Hudson tracks, and another train of as many cars is on its way from the South. The cetton is for use at the knitting mills in Columbia county. Every available building that is suitable for the purpose is being secured for the storage of cetton, as the big storehouses are all crowded from cellar to the roof. Thousands of bales of cetton, since the loats stopped running last fall, have arrived by rail direct from the South, until now there are 8,000 bales in storage. New buildings will be erected here next summer, as the want of storage room for cetton was never felt as at present.

TORONTO, March 9.—Canadian cattle exporters are bitter over the new American regulations by which the winter export trade in sheep from Canada has been practically ruined, United from Canada has been practically ruined, United States ports having been shut to Canadians except Portland. It is asserted that the vessels that sail from Portland cannot handle the Canadian trade in sheep, and Canadian exporters say if trade is to be carried on at all it must be by way of Boston or New York. New regulations preventing Canadian stock from being sent through States in bond will compel Canadian shippers to hold their sheep till the opening of navigation, and will mean the loss of a valuable part of Canada's trade with England.

Children that Smoke Cigarettes,

HACKENSACK, March 9 .- On Thursday How ard Dunn, 8 years old, and Allan Conklin, 11 years old, were taken sick in the Union Street years old, were taken sick in the Union Street School. They had been smoking cigarettes for the first time, it was said. Prof. Hass, the principal, instituted an investigation, based upon the statements of the two lads, and he soon had list of a dozen scholars who were addicted to cigarette smoking and gambling. There is a little store near the school house to which many of the school children required at noon to buy cake and candies. The boys win were catteritized said that they not only bought cigarettes in the place, but gambled for pennics.

The New Ferrybont Vermont Launched. CHESTER, Pa., March B .- The Vermont, the third of the fleet of ferryboats for the New York and Brooklyn Ferryloat Company, was York and Brooklyn Ferryloat Company, was launched from Roach's shipyard at 10:40 o'clock this morning. The Vermont is built on the same model as her sister boats, the America and Columbia, now completed. The new vessel has a length of 155 feet on the keel, length over all of 108 feet, a monifest beam of interest inches, and a width of 02 feet overguards. Her engine will be of the beam type and fully englipped. The Vermont's fitsplacement will be 650 tons. The saloous will be finished in hard wood.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9. - The police and the constables are very active in enforcing the Dispensary law. Since March 1 they have seized and confiscated nearly 5,000 gallons of flquor, most of which came either from New York or Savannah, Ga. Two constables were convicted to-day of conspiracy in entering a a private residence to make a seizure.

A Contamacious Lexow Witness to Be Tried.

The only case on the calendar of the Court of Over and Terminer for Monday is that of feeding to the market.

find and an arceers and druggists.

F. M. HERER, A gent.

Barcluy Street, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES IN

ORDAINED BY BISHOP WIGGER.

Three Young Men Made Priests at the Passionist Monastery in West Hoboken. In St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger yesterdry morning conferred holy orders on three young deacons, and they were received into the Pas-

deacons, and they were received into the Pas-sionist Order of monks connected with the monastery. The young priests are the Rev. John Mackin of Covington, Ky.; the Rev. Alban McKiernan of Jersey City, and the Rev. Louis Hellew of Hoston. At 80 clock this morning the newly ordained priests will celebrate their first mass in the monastery. They pursued their phososphical studies in Enlimore and their theological stud-ies in St. Michael's Monastery, where they will remain until September next, preparing themremain until September next, preparing them-selves for mission work.

SOMNOLENT HACKENSACK KICKS Chimes, Milk Bells, and Freight Trains Complained of and Ordered Stilled

HACKENSACK, March 9. At the meeting of the Board of Health last night Dr. Charles F. Adams, a member of the Board, reported that numerous complaints had been made to him about the Christ Church chimes disturbing early morning rest, and that the goines of milk-men and bakers, and the noise of the early morn-ing treight trains on the Susquehanna Hadron's were nulsames. The Board instructed its re-retary to notify the railroad company to stop the 5 o'clock freight train noise, the Fedith in-spector was ordered to stop the goings, and Dr. Adams was delegated to coafer with the Rev. Dr. Holley in regard to the chimes.

Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an exe cution against Adolph Moonelis, Treasurer of the Consolidated Cigarette Cempany, at Avenue D and Tenth street, for \$15,592 in favor of Elina Spingarn, who obtained a judgment for that amount against Mr. Moonells on July 23, 1891. for deficiency on foreclosure of a mortgage. Several old claims against Mr. Moonelis have been revived in view of the recent sale of the Consolidated Cigarette Company to the Cigar-ette Tense.

ette Trust.
Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment for \$4,554 against J. Turner Morehead of North Carolina in favor of Hugh R. Garden of this city. The attachment was directed against any interest Mr. Morehead may have in several companies here and was served on Police Commissioner Andrews as Secretary of the Victoria Turnel Company, and upon A. H. Paral, Treasurer of another company. Mr. Morehead was a director in the Victoria Turnel Company. Mrs. Tobin's Death to Be Investigated. Superintendent Byrnes is causing an investigation to be made of the circumstances surround-

ing the death of Mrs. Margaret Tobin, who died in a cell at the Mercer street station on Wednesday morning. The police locked her up as a dronk, but the autopsy showed that death was due to heart disease and pleurist, and it is said there was no trace of alcohol found in her stomach. Sergeant Conboy, who had the deak when she was brought in, and Matron Price insist that she was drunk. Capt. Jaques of the Navat Reserves. William H. Jaques of this city, who was ap-

pointed by Gov. Werts on Tuesday Captain of pointed by toy. Wetts on Tuesday Captain of the First Battalion of the New Jersey Naval Brigade, was sworn into office yesterday. He called at Mayor Wanser's office in the morning, and the Mayor, who is commander of the First Brigade, administered the oath to him. Mr. Jaques has been in the mayal service since 1886. He is now engaged in business at 1 Bowery.

Max O'Rell in Jersey City. Paul Blouet, more familiarly known as "Max O'Rell," was the guest of the Carteret Club, in Jersey City, last night. In his honor the club house was handsomely decorated, and prominent men from all parts of Hudson county were present, among whom were Gov. Geo. T. Werts, Edward F. C. Young, and Mayor Fond.

Mr. Blouet made an amusing address flattering to America and Americans.

Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN. HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The New Fork Tribune says: "The habit of taking 'headache powders' is increasing to as alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their manue indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many casses their chief ingredient is marphine, optime, occaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to ahake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging handache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain is rache they may be subjected to, and finally like the morphine or optim fend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is n the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a One Pellet dose; sugar-coated, ensity swallowed; ouce used, always in favor. They positively cure sick headache and remove the disposition to it.



tack of the headsche, it usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Doctor Flore's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headsche is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them not worse, as is usual not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Pleasant Fellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else E. VARGASON. Esq. than to cure headache."

